$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$-0.05 $\times$ $\times$ $\times$

$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$0.55 $\times$ $\times$ $\times$
●
$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$0.55 $\times$ $\times$ $\times$
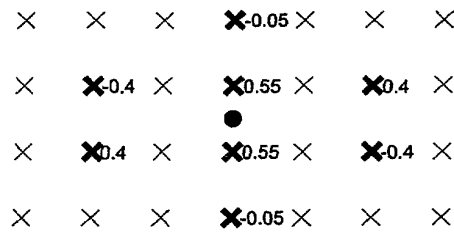
$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$-0.05 $\times$ $\times$ $\times$

Figure 1: Linear aperture

$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$-0.05 $\times$ $\times$ $\times$

$\times$ $\times$-0.4 $\times$ $\times$0.55 $\times$ $\times$0.4 $\times$
●
$\times$ $\times$0.4 $\times$ $\times$0.55 $\times$ $\times$-0.4 $\times$

$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$-0.05 $\times$ $\times$ $\times$

Figure 2: Aperture for positive slope

$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$-0.05 $\times$ $\times$ $\times$

$\times$ $\times$0.4 $\times$ $\times$0.55 $\times$ $\times$-0.4 $\times$
●
$\times$ $\times$-0.4 $\times$ $\times$0.55 $\times$ $\times$0.4 $\times$

$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$-0.05 $\times$ $\times$ $\times$
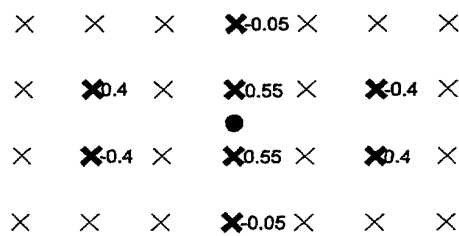
Figure 3: Aperture for negative slope

Figure 4:

$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$

$\times$ X_0 $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ X_1 $\times$

$\bullet$

$\times$ X_{-1} $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ X_0 $\times$

$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$
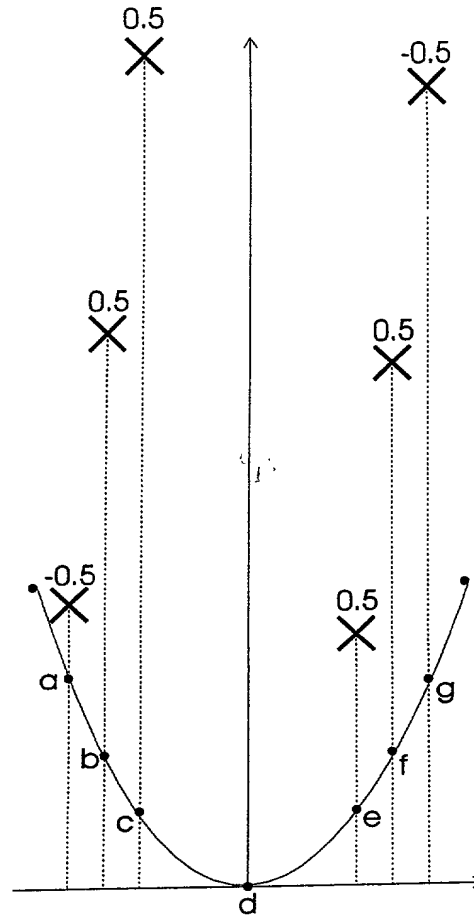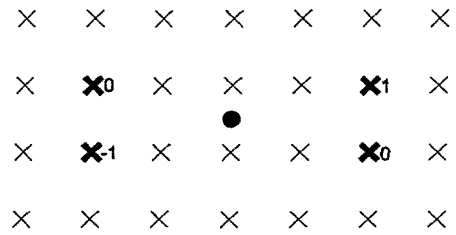
Figure 5: Gradient to detect positive slope

$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$

$\times$ X_{-1} $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ X_0 $\times$

$\bullet$

$\times$ X_0 $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ X_1 $\times$

$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$
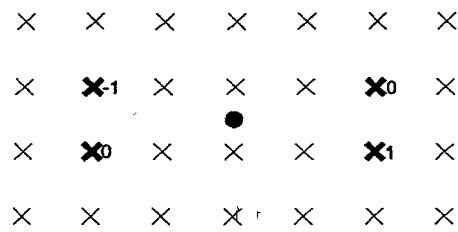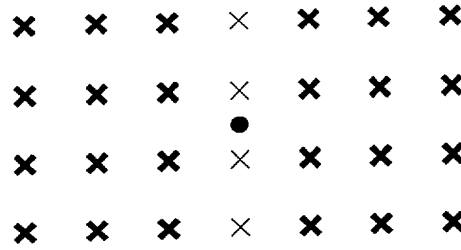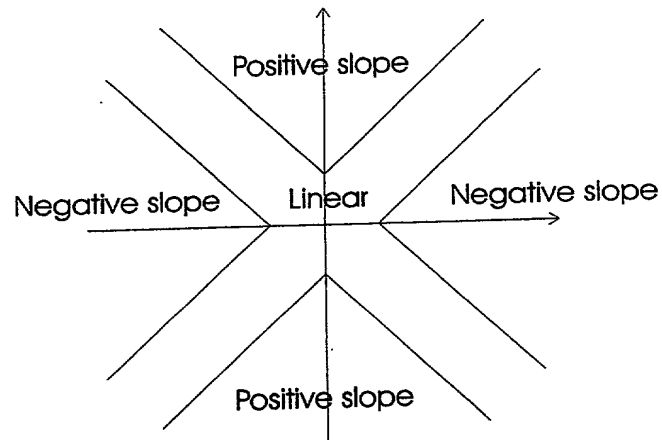
Figure 6: Gradient to detect negative slope

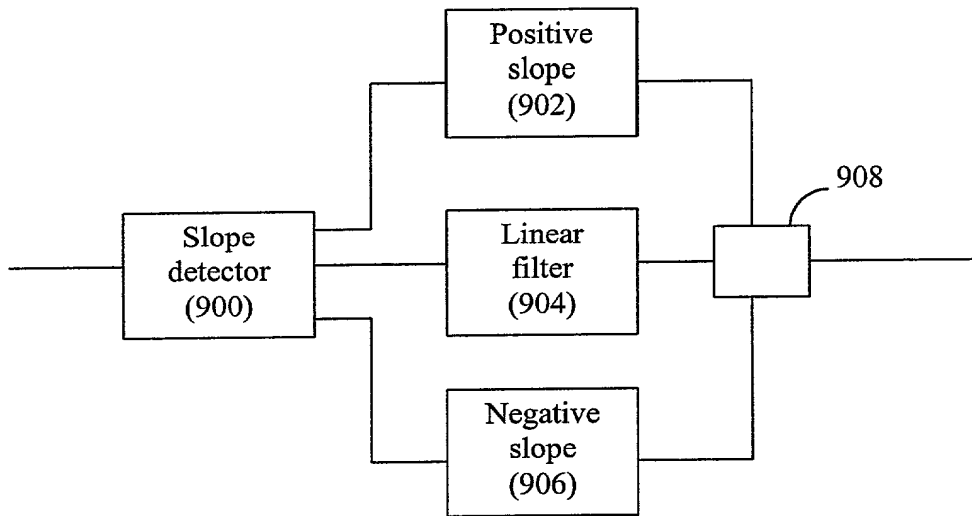Figure 7: Aperture size for gradients

Figure 8: Adaption control

Figure 9